

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF MICHIGAN  
NORTHERN DIVISION

JEFFERY R. BURNETT,

Plaintiff,

v.

Case No. 2:13-cv-168  
HON. ROBERT HOLMES BELL

MICHIGAN ATTORNEY GENERAL,

Defendant.

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**REPORT AND RECOMMENDATION**

Plaintiff Jeffery R. Burnett, filed this *pro se* civil rights action pursuant to the 42 U.S.C. § 1983, against the Michigan Attorney General's Office, Criminal Division. For the reasons set forth below, the undersigned recommends dismissal of Plaintiff's complaint in its entirety. Initially, the undersigned notes that Plaintiff Jeffery R. Burnett has filed numerous civil cases in this court over the last ten years. The majority of these cases have been dismissed for lack of merit prior to service of the complaint:

1. *Burnett v. Quist, et al.*, No. 2:97-cv-322 (W.D. Mich. 1997) (dismissed as frivolous on December 9, 1997).
2. *Burnett v. State of Michigan, et al.*, No. 2:97-cv-271 (W.D. Mich. 1997) (dismissed as frivolous on November 24, 1997).
3. *Burnett v. Doctoroff, et al.*, No. 2:97-cv-240 (W.D. Mich. 1997) (dismissed as frivolous on December 9, 1997).
4. *Burnett v. Brown, et al.*, No. 2:95-cv-46 (W.D. Mich. 1995) (dismissed as frivolous on March 28, 1995).
5. *Burnett v. McKeague*, No. 2:94-cv-355 (W.D. Mich. 1995) (dismissed as frivolous on March 23, 1995).

6. *Burnett v. Nelson, et al.*, No. 2:94-cv-354 (W.D. Mich. 1995) (dismissed as frivolous and failing to state a claim on February 28, 1995).
7. *Burnett v. Jones, et al.*, No. 2:94-cv-353 (W.D. Mich. 1995) (dismissed as frivolous on February 24, 1995).
8. *Burnett v. Greeley, et al.*, No. 2:94-cv-245 (W.D. Mich. 1994) (dismissed as frivolous on October 13, 1994).
9. *Burnett v. United States, et al.*, No. 2:94-cv-59 (W.D. Mich. 1994) (dismissed as frivolous on May 5, 1994).
10. *Burnett v. Riggle*, No. 2:93-cv-180 (W.D. Mich. 1993) (dismissed as frivolous on October 8, 1993).
11. *Burnett v. Michigan, et al.*, No. 2:93-cv-153 (W.D. Mich. 1993) (dismissed as frivolous on September 14, 1993).
12. *Burnett v. Chippewa County Bar Assoc., et al.*, No. 2:93-cv-152 (W.D. Mich. 1993) (dismissed as frivolous and lacking subject matter jurisdiction on August 23, 1993).
13. *Burnett v. Lake Superior State Univ., et al.*, No. 2:93-cv-119 (W.D. Mich. 1993) (dismissed as failing to state a claim upon which relief may be granted).
14. *Burnett v. Lindsay & Lindsay, LLP*, No. 2:97-cv-287 (W.D. Mich. 1998).
15. *Burnett, et al. v. John Fitzgerald, et al.*, No. 2:11-cv-70 (W.D. Mich. 2011) (dismissed as failing to state a claim upon which relief may be granted).
16. *Burnett v. Sault Ste. Marie Police Department, et al.*, No. 2:10-cv-361 (W.D. Mich. 2011) (dismissed as failing to state a claim upon which relief may be granted).
17. *Burnett, et al. v. Chicago Office of the Social Security Administration, et al.*, No. 2:10-cv-357 (W.D. Mich. 2011) (dismissed as failing to state a claim upon which relief may be granted).

In addition, summary judgment and/or dismissal was granted to defendants in the following cases filed by Plaintiff Jeffery Burnett:

1. *Burnett v. Mulhauser*, No. 2:97-cv-161 (W.D. Mich. 1997).
2. *Burnett v. McDonald*, No. 2:97-cv-159 (W.D. Mich. 1997).
3. *Burnett v. Chippewa County Sheriff, et al.*, No. 2:93-cv-6 (W.D. Mich. 1994).
4. *Burnett v. Marquette General Hospital*, No. 2:97-cv-166 (W.D. Mich. 1998).
5. *Burnett v. Lindsay & Lindsay, LLP*, No. 2:97-cv-287 (W.D. Mich. 1998).
6. *Burnett v. Judicial Tenure Commission*, No. 2:97-cv-160 (W.D. Mich. 1998).
7. *Burnett v. Chippewa County Sheriff, et al.*, No. 2:06-cv-164 (W.D. Mich. 2007).
8. *Burnett v. Magistrate Judge Greeley, et al.*, No. 2:10-cv-318 (W.D. Mich. 2011).

Finally, the undersigned notes that Plaintiff failed to prosecute at least two cases he filed:

1. *Burnett v. Ulrich, et al.*, No. 2:97-cv-253 (W.D. Mich. 1997) (dismissed for want of prosecution on October 6, 1997).
2. *Burnett v. Logsdon, et al.*, No. 2:93-mc-5 (W.D. Mich. 1993).

In the opinion of the undersigned, the matter should be dismissed as failing to state a claim upon which relief may be granted pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1915(e)(2)(B)(ii). A complaint may be dismissed for failure to state a claim if the court determines that the plaintiff would not be entitled to relief, even if everything alleged in the complaint was true. *Mayer v. Mylod*, 988 F.2d 635, 638 (6th Cir. 1993). Initially, the undersigned notes that Plaintiff's complaint in this case is largely incomprehensible. Plaintiff appears to be asserting in his complaint that he was cheated out of approximately \$200,000.00 of his mother's estate by seven different attorneys, including Mark Dobias, Elizabeth Askwith, Leanne Deuman, Jeffery T. Lyon, Joseph Kwiatkowski, Michael Hackett, and J. Michael O'Briant in violation of state law. Plaintiff also complains that he and his

mother were subjected to biased decisions by Judges Lowell Ulrich and Steven Ford. Plaintiff asserts that his mother intended to leave her entire estate to him, so that it would eventually go to his son Andy, but that this intent was thwarted by Judge Steven Ford. Plaintiff appears to be seeking to have the Michigan Attorney General's Office prosecute the seven attorneys and seek damages from these attorneys on Plaintiff's behalf. In addition, Plaintiff appears to be seeking a relitigation of claims already decided in state court.

Initially, the undersigned notes that “[n]o federal appellate court, including the Supreme Court . . . has recognized that there is a federally enforceable right for the victim [of a crime] to have criminal charges investigated at all.” *White*, 217 F. Supp. 2d at 841-42; *Langworthy*, 37 F. Supp. 2d at 422. The conclusion that such a right does not exist is supported by the fact that there is no federally protected right to compel the prosecution of a criminal activity. *Diamond v. Charles*, 476 U.S. 54, 63, 106 S. Ct. 1697, 1704 (1986); *Linda R. S. v. Richard D.*, 410 U.S. 614, 619, 93 S. Ct. 1146, 1149 (1973); *Associated Builders & Contractors v. Perry*, 16 F.3d 688, 691-92 (6th Cir. 1994). Therefore, Plaintiff has not shown the deprivation of a federally protected right.

Furthermore, a civil rights action is not the proper vehicle for instituting criminal charges. *See Linda R. S. v. Richard D.*, 410 U.S. 614, 619 (1973) (private citizen lacks standing to initiate criminal proceedings); *see also Associated Builders & Contractors v. Perry*, 16 F.3d 688, 692-93 (6th Cir. 1994) (private party lacks standing to compel the state to pursue criminal or civil actions). If the alleged violations occurred, they would be violations of state law, not federal statute. The county prosecutor is the state official with authority to initiate criminal proceedings arising from violations of state law. The federal courts are powerless to do so.

Finally, to the extent that Plaintiff is seeking a relitigation of his state court claims, the undersigned notes that federal courts are courts of limited jurisdiction, and Plaintiff has the

burden of proving the Court's jurisdiction. *United States v. Horizon Healthcare*, 160 F.3d 326, 329 (6th Cir. 1998). Even where subject matter jurisdiction is not raised by the parties, the Court must consider the issue *sua sponte*. See *City of Kenosha v. Bruno*, 412 U.S. 507, 511 (1973); *Norris v. Schotten*, 146 F.3d 314, 324 (6th Cir. 1998); *Mickler v. Nimishillen & Tuscarawas Ry. Co.*, 13 F.3d 184, 189 (6th Cir. 1993).

This Court lacks subject matter jurisdiction over Plaintiff's claims. A federal district court has no authority to review final judgments of state court judicial proceedings. *District of Columbia Court of Appeals v. Feldman*, 460 U.S. 462, 482 (1983); *Gottfried v. Med. Planning Servs., Inc.*, 142 F.3d 326, 330 (6th Cir. 1998). Even constitutional claims which are inextricably intertwined with the state court decisions are not reviewable. *Feldman*, 460 U.S. at 483 n.16; *Rooker v. Fidelity Trust Co.*, 263 U.S. 413, 415-16 (1923); *Patmon v. Michigan Supreme Court*, 224 F.3d 504, 509-10 (6th Cir. 2000); *United States v. Owens*, 54 F.3d 271, 274 (6th Cir. 1995). A federal claim is inextricably intertwined with the state-court judgment “if the federal claim succeeds only to the extent that the state court wrongly decided the issues before it. Where federal relief can only be predicated upon a conviction that the state court was wrong, it is difficult to conceive the federal proceeding as, in substance, anything other than a prohibited appeal of the state-court judgment.”” *Peterson Novelties, Inc. v. City of Berkley*, 305 F.3d 386, 391 (6th Cir. 2002) (quoting *Catz v. Chalker*, 142 F.3d 279, 293 (6th Cir. 1998)) (other internal citations omitted); see also *Johnson v. De Grandy*, 512 U.S. 997, 1005-06 (1994) (under the *Rooker-Feldman* doctrine, “a party losing in state court is barred from seeking what in substance would be appellate review of the state judgment in a United States district court, based on the losing party's claim that the state judgment itself violates the loser's federal rights.”); *Tropf v. Fid. Nat'l Title Ins. Co.*, 289 F.3d 929, 937 (6th Cir. 2002); *Anderson v. Charter Township of Ypsilanti*, 266 F.3d 487, 492-93 (6th Cir. 2001); *Patmon*,

224 F.3d at 506-07. A defendant who loses in state court and then sues in federal court is asserting injury at the hands of the state court and his federal suit is making an impermissible attempt to obtain federal collateral review. *Garry v. Gels*, 82 F.3d 1362, 1367-68 (7th Cir.1996); *Stewart v. Fleet Financial Group*, No. 96-2146, 129 F.3d 1265, 1997 WL 705219, \*1 (6th Cir. Nov. 4, 1997).

Plaintiff's claims are "inextricably intertwined" with decisions of the state courts because they amount to nothing more nor less than a "prohibited appeal" from the decisions of the Michigan state courts. *Peterson Novelties*, 305 F.3d at 390. Indeed, the Sixth Circuit previously has found that the *Rooker-Feldman* doctrine bars an action challenging the termination of parental rights in state court proceedings because such an action would be an attempted appeal from a state court decision. *See Bodel v. McDonald*, No. 00-5679, 2001 WL 137557, at \*2 (6th Cir. Feb. 7, 2001), *cert. denied*, 121 S. Ct. 2595 (2001); *accord Evans v. Yarbrough*. No. 00-3588, 2001 WL 1871701, at \*2 (6th Cir. Dec. 13, 2000) (applying *Rooker-Feldman* to bar review of a decision by the state courts regarding parental visitation), *cert. denied*, 121 S. Ct. 1960 (2001). The recourse available to Plaintiffs in response to adverse state-court decisions was to pursue timely appeals in the Michigan Court of Appeals, thereafter seek leave to appeal to the Michigan Supreme Court, and if necessary apply for a writ of *certiorari* to the United States Supreme Court. *Gottfried*, 142 F.3d at 330 ("[L]ower federal courts do not have jurisdiction to review a case litigated and decided in state court; only the United States Supreme Court has jurisdiction to correct state court judgments.").

Because the *Rooker - Feldman* doctrine clearly precludes a lower federal court from reviewing state-law decisions, Plaintiff's case is properly dismissed for lack of subject matter jurisdiction under the *Rooker-Feldman* doctrine. A claim dismissed the basis of the *Rooker-Feldman* doctrine is legally frivolous and constitutes a dismissal pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1915(g). *See Alpern v. Lieb*, 38 F.3d 933, 934 (7th Cir. 1994); *Parker v. Phillips*, No. 01-5325, 2001 WL 1450704 (6th

Cir. 2001) (holding action to be frivolous under § 1915(g) where one ground for dismissal is *Rooker-Feldman*); *Carlock v. Williams*, No. 98-5545, 1999 WL 454880 (6th Cir. June 22, 1999) (same).

NOTICE TO PARTIES: Objections to this Report and Recommendation must be served on opposing parties and filed with the Clerk of the Court within 14 days of receipt of this Report and Recommendation. 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1)(C); Fed. R. Civ. P. 72(b); W.D. Mich. LCivR 72.3(b). Failure to file timely objections constitutes a waiver of any further right to appeal. *United States v. Walters*, 638 F.2d 947 (6th Cir. 1981). *See also Thomas v. Arn*, 474 U.S. 140 (1985).

/s/ Timothy P. Greeley

TIMOTHY P. GREELEY

UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE

Dated: June 14, 2013